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their Advertisements at an early an hour as possible. If received after 9 o'clack they cannot be classified under their proper beads

NEW HOWLEY THEATER.
THIS EVEN'NG the sate over a of LA PIED BU MOUTON, or the SHEET'S FOOT. The Bunday Family, Miss Carrie A. Moore, Mass. Strebbinger and foll company.

THIS APTERMOON ST. S. S. TUIS EVENING SET;—THE DRUNKARD OF THE FALLEN SAVET—Mr. G. C. HOWST, Mrs. J. Fryst, Mrs. W. L. Jameson, Mason Jernet Genter, Kelson, Rebell, Lebrin, Mrs. S. Hadrong, Haly, W. L. Jameson, H. E. Johnston, Unrisand, Britanna, Anderson, Wilton, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND CURIOSITIES.

NEW PRESCH THEATER THIS EVENING, at 8-The No.19 clash Come Opera, THE DAUGH-TER OF THE RAGINENT Airs Rickings, Miss Solda Harrison, Mrs. Mosset, Messes, Segath, Tennes, Ketchum, Casele, Elghberg, Beauth of Miss Hisbidgs.

THIS EVENING MED-SALLADS COMPALACTS FARCES.
BURLESQUES, DANCES SOLDS, DUVES, etc. - A MIDSON MER NIGHTS DREAM-HAMLET THE DAINTY-RUTURN OF THE FENIAN RAIDURS.

LOWE'S AEZONALTIC AMPRITHEATER.
TO DAY AND THIS EVENTAGE—CARLE BALLOON ASCENBIONS. Pilot Balcons and up cath day and evening Lable Per.
formances by Mr. Harry Levils. Photocelle and North.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, No. 645 Breadway. TO DAY - Sabishing of Mr. Page's pointing of "FARRAGUT TRIOMPALANT IN MODILE 1984."

Business Aotices.

KISMET-" IT IS FATED"-say the Orientals when they are entacked by the Choiers. They refuse to take ordinine, and consequently the fearful mercanty which ensure when the disease makes its appearance in an Essient City. We are when We know that the framer is, that the may stip of those who are stacked will not die if they will use the proper means to save their flees. The means which amy experience has allown to be the most efficience, it the prompt salministration of Marwork's Augarto Concara, Conx. Topot. No. 487 Broadway, Nove York. For an by all desgrids.

ASTONISHING EFFECTS ARE PRODUCED upon the marvous system and the animal spirits by the very first does of STREET, it removes do no atomic mad receive here. It acts delight-fully upon the atomic to the nerves, and the brain. It receives in infine new life tate every organ. Dejon, No. 28 Dejon. Sol. by all Drug

KNOX'S NEW AND BEAUT FUL HAT STORE, at the old location, No. 212 Broadway, comer of Fultonest, is attracting a great deal of attention, for it is stocked with an immesse variety of bata, caps, &c. for. His new style of a stemen's bat is a marvel of near bessend elegance. The store of No. 220 Broadway is convenient for

3.500.—The NATIONAL BRICK MACHINE, with only Two Homms, makes 2,500 bricks per hour, with straight, well-defined edges, and the bricks will stand all CLIMATES, while those made by the dry pressing machines all CREMBLE TO PIECES on be-Sug MEPOSED TO FROST.
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3,000 SHINGLES PER HOUR are made by the EMPIRE Surgean Macrices with only over nonze rower; and will make bott of the same amount of timber over time nonz surveys than can be made by any saving shingle fischine. A. Raqua, General Acout, No. 141 Broadway, New-York.

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LEAVETT'S SWIETENIA DEAVESTED SWIETENIA or the state of the ground impairing avectors to the breath, and affording a delightfully recessing feeling to the worth. For the everywhere. Try it once, you will use no other. Beport, No. 22 Firster.

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"Its seam is stronger and less liable to rip in use or went, than the lock stitch." —["Judger report" at the "Island Pack Trial".

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Howe Sewing Machine Company.—Elias Howe,

THE UNION BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE-Sold exclu REMOVAL.—The improved Elliptic Hook, Lock

MEXICO.

ACAPULCO OCCUPIED BY THE FRENCH-THE SHORES OF THE BAY BELEAGUERED BY THE LIBERALS-TRE COAL AGENT SHEKS THE PROTECTION OF THE AME-

Commodore Rodgers communicates the information to the Navy Department that the U.S. steamer Vanderbilt arrived at Acapulco on the 30th of May, with the Monadmock, after a passage of eight days and a half from Panama. The town, he says, is occupied by the French with a single vessel, the Lucifer, of eight guns, lying at anchor efore it. The shores of the bay are beleaguered by the before it. The shores of the bay are beleaguered by it.
Liberals, so that the ecocanut groves, within cannon short the town, cannot safely be approached. The coal agest desired the protection of the American flag in giving comparison of the Monadnock. "We shall," the Commodore say probably be detained here for this purpose three or for the same of the st distance run by her in one day was 157 miles,

PORTO RICO.

THE RECENT PRE-ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF THE SEE VICES RENDERED BY THE UNITED STATES SAILORS.

Commander Worden of the United States steamer Bien-prille, in a communication received by the Navy Depart-ment at Washington, dated Aspinwall, June II, gives the particulars of the fire at Mayagnez, Porto Rico, by which 600 houses were destroyed. At the request of the Mili-lary Governor and the Mayor of the town. Commander Worden dispatched a force, in charge of the executive officer, to the assistance of the inhabitants. He incloses to be seen to be supported by the crown of the secutive over hold in most grateful remembrance the important and humans services rendered by the crow of the Bien-rille in the extinguishment of the Area. Commander Worden of the United States steamer Bien-

To Correspondents notice can be take of Assurptions Communications. Whetever is recorded for magnitude and be subsenticated by the name and of those of the writer—and necessarily for publication, but as a const

An homose letters the this office should be addressed to "The Texa trans How York.
We cample undertake to return receited Consummications.

The Tribune in London.

SPECIAL DESCRIPTION (American Agents for Liberton of Hemistra as, Great Garden, W. C. a. are Agents for the calcus THE TRIBUNE Tier will also recover Space recover and Accessments. To Advertisers. We will thank our advertising customers to hand in

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate gesterday, the bill to establish an American Repertory in Germany was reported adversely; a resolution was offered and concurred in, inquiring into the expediency of purchosing certain land in Washington for the creetion of a Presidential Mansion. The bill to provide for the payment for quartermasters' stores taken from loyal citizens for the use of the army was taken up and discussed until the expiration of the morning hom, when the consideration of the Tax bill was resumed. Amondments relative to gas companies, contain agricultural implements, paper, toleacco, rates of fare of rail roads and alean boots, bank circulation and deposits and in ones, were passed. Previous to taking up the Tax bill, a bill to amend an act authorizing the sale of marine hospitals and revenue cutters, and also a bill to change the place of holding court in the northern district of Georgia, were intro

In the House a bill to reorganics the Treasury Department and to fix the pay of employees was introded and discussed It was read twice and recommitted to the Committee on Ways and Means. A resolution was passed ordering 103,000 copies portsprinted. Mr. Baldwin (Mass.) made a personal explanation relative to errors in the mileage report, offered a resolution, which was agreed to. Committee on the Contested Election case of Puller against Pawson reported in favor of Mr. Dawson. The bill granting bands to Kansas to aid in the construction of the Northern Ramas Railroad and telegraph line was take up, amended and resusal. After action on a number of relief billthe consideration of the Army bill was resumed, commencing with the 27th section. The bill was then read a third time and passed—Yeas 72, Nays 41. A resolution was offered and adopted instructing the Committee on Banking and Currency to impore into the expediency of repealing anol laws as an thorase the depositing of noney with the Treasurer of the United States, and the paying interest on the same. At 1 45 the House adjourned.

NEW-YORK CITY

Two additional cholera cases were reported in this city yes terdar, acither of which terminated fatally. The first was that of Mrs. Malone, a widow, 40 years of age, reading at No. 104 Hast Broadway. She was accord at 4 a. m., and accord Excit to recover at latest accounts. The second is that of the wife of George Sumpson, who died a few days since at No. 19 McDerryst... of cholera. Having been abandoned by her friends after being attacked by the disease, she was conveyed to Bellevus Hospitel, per ship Haynes, which was selve thed to sail from Antwerp on May 13, for this port was detained because of 13 cases of cholera among her passengers. Between that date and the Sist, 15 of her peacengers died of cholers. She is now on her way to this port, with 25 passengers on board. The New York Academy of Medicine, at its last stated meeting, adopted a preamble and resolutions regarding the prevention of cholers, and the necessary sanitars measures therefor, and recommending an extra sanitary pelice in all great maritime and river towns. Ann Cro-l who died at 7, p.m., on Wednesday, at 5, p. m., yesterday still remained unburied and uncared for. The Homeopathe Socieles of the Counties of New-York, Kings, and Westchester publish a series of rules and regulations, for the guidance of the public during an epidemic cholera.

The Twelfih Annual Report of the Eursery and Child's Huspital shows the admissions during the last year to have been 510 persons. There was paid out for wages \$2,334, and for supplies \$25,335. The Charity Bull of 1805 prodided of his sum \$9.501, and the donation from the estate of Channey Rose \$5 000. The Stell for 1996 wielded \$11,896. The annual enrollment of militia, in paramance of Chapter 80%, of 1866 laws of the State of New York, commenced yesterday. Adliable to military duty will be envolled, and those claiming exemption should file an affidavit of the fact in the Count Clark's office on or before the 15th of August, or lose the bene fit of the exemption. The Annual Commencement of the New York University took place at Niblo's Theater vestorday After the speeches, delivery of prices and degrees, &c., usual on such occasions, an address by Chancellor Ferris concluded the exercises. Capt. Wm. Edwards, for the last 30 years a hipmaster in this city, died at his residence in Thirty fourthst., on Tuesday evening. Yesterday the flags of the shipping now is port were displayed at helf-must in honor of his The Board of Aldermen met yesterday. The Board con

ented. Instances were cited in which the practice had resulted in serious personal injury. The Board then adjourned to the 25th inst. Much opposition is manifested by the citizens of Harlem and vicinity to the proposed steam freight and attle railroad in One-hundred and twenty-fifth at , to be laid for the Harlem and Hudson River Companies, an ordinance authorizing which has just passed both branches of the Common Conneil. A large meeting was held at Harlem on Wednesday evening to protest against it. The Board of Councilmen mer yesterday, and transacted a large amount of routine business The Board concurred with the Aldermen is adopting the reso ution providing for the erection of a bridge over Broadway at its intersection with Fulton-st. A resolution authorizing the laying of pipes on Murray Hill, between Third-ave, and Sixth-ave., for the supply of water, was also adopted. The Light Guard, Co. A. 71st N. Y. S. N. G., celebrated their fortieth anniversary by an excursion to Long Branch, N. J., yesterday. In the cases of Bernard Friery and Frank Ferris, in the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday, emittiturs from the Court of Appeals were affirming the judgment of the Court and also of that of the Court of General Sessions. Writs of habess corpus in both cases were also granted. In the case of John Hackett, sarged with stabbing a man who subsequently died, laboring at the time under Bright a disease of the Kidneys, the progress of which disease the stabbing accelerated and produced death, a new trial was granted. In the case of Acraham De Bar:

had been given by an express company for a peller's pack lost in transitu, it was held that the contract was void, and a verdict for the plaintiff for amount claimed given.

At the Hoboken Course yesterday the first race was between Lady Dan, Julius and Blackbird, and was won by Julius, by a neck; time, 2; miles, 4 minutes, 40; seconds. The second be-tween Lather and Col. McDaniel's chestnut gelding, was won by Luther by two lengths; time, 2j miles, 4 minutes, 53 seconds. Third race, run by Loadstone, Nighthood, Richmond, and Throgg's Neck, resulted first in dead heat; second heat won by Nighthood; third neat by Loadstone, and fourth heat by Nighthood. Throgg's Neck was withdrawn after the sec ond beat. Fourth race run by Hampton Court, Mr. Bush's bay filley. Breckinridge, Lizzy Worthman, Mr. Morrissey's gray colt. Bonnie Doon, and Jubal, resulted in Jubal's winning; time, § mile, 515 seconds.

Circuit, before Justice Potter, where an unstamped receip

A meeting of Italians was held yesterday afternoon to take into consideration the means to be adopted to aid the Italian cause during the approaching struggle in Europe. It was reselved that the proceedings of the Initiative Committee be laid before the mass meeting to be held at the Germania Assembly Rooms this evening. The resolutions to be laid before the mass meeting were also discussed when the meeting

In the case of the Prince-st. murder on Wednesday evening. an inquest was held yesterday and a verdict rendered to the effect that deceased came to her death by a stab, wounded at the hands of Jeremiah O'Brien. No new facts were elicited. O'Brien was committed to await the action of the Grand

Fifteen thousand dollars was received yesterday for licenses. making a total received to date of \$1,005,500. The President of the Liquor Dealers Protection Society is serving injunctions upon all captains of police, for the faithful execution of the

Gold was quite active yesterday, closing at 1494, after selling at 1524 and 1474. Government bonds were very firm and in active demand at quotations, with large transactions. There was but little doing in State and Railway bonds. The Miscellaneous and Coal shares were dull and neglected, and quotations are nominal. The railway share list opened dull and generally lower, and but little disposition was shown to operate for a rise. After the call the market was steadier, but the amount of bosiness was very small. At the Second Board the market was without seedig charge. After the call steadier, but the amount of bosiness was very small. At the Second Board the market was without special change. After the call, the mar-tet was steady, and closed firm at quotations. Money continues to be very easy, and brokers have a full supply offered at '5 per cant. Sterling Exchange is a shade firmer. Freights are dull.

Mr. Stephens, while returning from Washington, met with a narrow escape at Philadelphia, the train in which he was a ing violently into collision with another train,

had he not immediately proviously changed his sest the consequences might have been fatal. The Head Center is also said o be preparing an address to be delivered at a Ferian mass meeting to be belight Jones's Wood on Sunday. Col. Roberts beaund yet returned from Washington. Among the gentlemen involved to address the Fenian indignation meeting on Monday evening, are the Hom. Henry Wisson, Judge Dalf. Mayor Hoffman, Mr. Ancona, and others.

Commander Worden, of the U. S. aleamer Bienville, in ommunication received by the Navy Department, gives further particulars of the fire at Magaznas, Porto Rice, by which 200 houses were destroyed. At the request of the Military Commander Worden sent a force or shore to aid the inhabi tants. Commander Worden also informs the Department that the Vanderbilt, with the Monadank, arrived at Acapulco of May 30. That town is occupied by the French. The Monadnock has averaged 65 knots per horr,

The Legisl ture of New Brunswisk, it is thought, will adopt the confederation scheme. Delegates from Canada, New-Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Nevioundland, will leave for England immediately, and it is expected that the English Partiament will at once pass the necessary act so that con federation may be consummated by August.

Mr. and Mrs. Jeff. Davis are reported as living very com fortably, and even luxuriously, at present in one of the case mates at Fortress Monroe. The recent relexation of military restraints has had a most favorable infuence upon Mr. Davis's The billiard match for the championship of Massachusetta

and a purse of \$500, 1,500 points, played at Boston on Wednesday evening, by E. Daniels and R. I. Wilmarts, resulted in the success of the former, who is also be present champion. The introductory services of the Conference of the Western Unitarian Charcia took place at Buffal on Wednesday evening. The exercises proper of the Conference began yesterday.

Madame Julie de Marguerites, a de maile critic and author,

The Tax bill was under consideration yesterday in the Senate, and was rather extensively amendedsometimes in such a way as to suggest that the lobby members of the Upper House are not inactive in this particular crisis.

The Senate thinks railroad and steamboat companies-as well as gas-ough: to have their taxes paid by the traveling public. If the principle is a good one, it ought to be extended. By all means let us have everybody's taxes paid by everybody else, and then see how much better off we should be

The Italians residing in our City and vicinity will meet this evening at the Germania Assembly rooms, No. 201 Bowery, to concert and adopt measures to aid their country in her imminent struggle for Independence and Nationality. We look for an attendance worthy of their patriotism and their most righte-

The House yesterday passed Gen. Scheuck's Army bill, without material amendment. The whole bill will be found in the Congressional columns of yesterday's and this morning's paper. Mr. Wilson of Iowa secured the addition of a proviso that in promotions of officers no distinction shall be made between officers of colored and white regiments.

The House, on motion of Mr. Baldwin of Mass., yesterday instructed its Committee on Appropriations to look into the subject of Mileage, and endeaver to make the crooked paths straight. We trust this will be done, and that the reform, when perfected, may be attached to the Civil (or General) Appropriation bill and held there. There will never be found time to discuss and pass a Mileage Reform bill; but attuch the reform to some bill that must pass, and it will pratty surely go through.

We welcome the news from Fortress Monroe of the assignment of spaceous and comfortable apartments for the housekeeping of Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson Davis. By and by, the farce will have become too glaring, and then he will be let go. What is the use of persisting in a cheat whereby nobody is cheated? Mr. Davis is not to be tried-at all events, not with intent or expectation of convicting him-then why is he longer obsisted at the public cost? Let us have an end of

The Senate has added to the Tax bill an inequitou smendment in favor of gas companies; authorizing them to charge their taxes to their customers. It is mpossible to imagine a just or decent reason for this swindle. Gas companies are for the most part monopolies, they make enormous profits, their stock brings a fancy price when it can be had at all, they are always illiberal to the public, and there is no interest, no person, no corporation, better able to bear its fair share of public burdens than these gas companies.

On the second page of this morning's paper will be found notices of New Publications; on the third, Foreign Miscellany, Personal, &c.; on the Axth, Tormenting the Alphabet, a fanciful and amusing paper from The Gelaxy; on the seventh, Religious Intelligence, comprising an account of the Western Unitarian Conference, and of the Meadville Thelogical School; full accounts of the Commencements at Rutgers College and at the University of New-York; the West Point Examination; letters from Montrea and Toronto, with the proposal of Mr. Gait for Reiprocity between Canada and the United States; a etter from Vera Cruz, describing the dispersion of the Rebel Colony at Cordova; a letter from North Carolina on the State Convention and the Whittle sey Court-Martial; and Law Intelligence.

The Republicans of Maine held their State Convention yesterday, and nominated for Governor Gen. J. L. Chamberlain, a soldier of honorable fame in the var. The Convention was unusually full and enthu siastic, and honored itself, its party, and the State by adopting unanimously this resolution:

Resolved, That the Union party of Maine plants elf upon the doctrines of the Declaration of Indeitself upon the doctrines of the Declaration of Inde-pendence, and that we hold that all men, without dis-tinction of color or race, are entitled to the utmost civil AND POLITICAL rights.'

-The Convention declared, also, its confidence in the Republican majority of Congress, recognizing them as the true representatives of the loyal sentiment of the country. We invite that majority to take notice from this resolution of what their constituents expect of them. Maine only speaks the word which the rest of the Republican States stand ready to echo. Vermont, in her Convention of Wednesday, declared with still greater explicitness, "that while approving the constitutional amendment lately proposed by Congress as a present practical measure toward securing just ends, we yet insist that every scheme of restoration is imperfect that is not based upon equal and exact justice to all, and the equal rights, personal, civil and political

of all loyal citizens, irrespective of color or race." That is the shining armor which the Republican party in two States buckles on for the Fall contest. The party never more than now deserve the success which it is about to win.

We thought it was legally fixed and settled that our Common Council has no longer power (if it ever had) to authorize the laving of a railroad track along any of our streets; yet an ordinance has just been rushed through both Boards, which assumes to authorize the Harlem Railroad to run a branch through One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st. to Manhattanville. Its object is said to be the easy transit of cattle-trains from the Hudson River Railroad to the new sales-yard, &c., on the east side of the island, between Yorkville and Harlem.

Whether a railroad through One-Hundred-and-Twenty-fifth-st. would be a public benefit or injury we do not stop to consider; though the propertyowners on that street appear generally and strongly averse to it. We protest against any cumbering of our streets with railroad tracks authorised by the Comthe exiteded upon a side track. The errorer part of a upon Council. It has no power to onde a monopoly of | war's assent to a project for diminishing the inequal-

moretic of the car in which he was latting was tern away, and the streets for such a use; and if this usurpation be tamely acquiesced in there will soon be no comfortable drive on our island. We exhert all property-owners, therefore, to make common cause with those of Harlem, and squalch this dangerous measure. It involves a general confiscation of private property. Stop it!

THE NATIONAL PINANCES.

The fiscal year closes with the present month; and it is already certain that the receipts from Internal Taxes alone will somewhat exceed Three Hundred Millions of Dollars, or very nearly One Million from each secular day. From Customs, the receipts of the first quarter were over Forty-seven Millions, and we presume those of the entire year will have exceeded One Hundred and Fifty Millions; making an aggregate of at least Four Hundred and Fifty Millions of Dollars raised by taxation for the support of the Federal Government alone during the year succeeding the close of our great Civil War, and while a third of the country lay exhausted, ravaged, desolated, by four years of gigantic, desperate strife. In this year, though a large proportion of our country has contributed very little, we have more than met our current expenses, including the interest on our great Debt; for this Debt, which was over Twenty-eight Hundred Millions, has been reduced by at least Fifty Millions. And whereas we all apprehended, one year ago, that the settlement of all outstanding claims would carry our Debt up to Three Billions, it is now morally certain not to reach that amount. -These facts should encourage while they admon-

ish us. Our people are very heavily taxed-perhaps more heavily than any other on earth. Some of the items which go to make up the aggregate are transitory; as, for instance, the support of the suffering poor of the South, whom the War bereft of protectors and resources, and who, though their subsistence is drawn from the Freedmen's Bureau, are in good part Whites. This will not cost the nation half so much during the next as it did during the fiscal year now closing; while it may probably be thenceforth saved altogether. Then our Pension list-now heavywill dwindle year by year as those entitled to pensions shall be gathered to their fathers, blessing and blest by their rescued country. And if Congress would but constitute an energetic and fearless Retrenchment Committee, and instruct it to abolish every useless office, reduce every exorbisalary or allowance, and curtail every expense, we are confident that many Millions more may be saved. By and-by, we shall have a Congress that will lay judgment to the line, and sever the connection with the Treasury of every place-holder who does not give the ountry her money's worth. Let us never doubt it.

The peril of the hour is an undue reduction of taxes. We have vast sums of floating and short-time debt to fund; and we can do this at vastly better rates if we are paying off debt than while increasing it. We stimate the clear value to the Treasury of a good balance on the right side of the account at fully One Hundred Millions. In other words, we can fund our debt so that the annual burden of it will be at least \$6,000,000 less if we are paying off and canceling Four or Five Millions per month of it than if we are hinning and struggling against a deficit.

Let Congress save wherever it can without crippling the public service; but let it not fear to hold on to necessary taxes, and let the People be careful of importuning that this or that tax be taken off. We can bear heavy taxation-we know it by experience-and it is wise economy to bear it till our solvency is assured. Ton years hence, our National wealth will be double the present amount, reducing the weight of taxation by one-half, even though the aggregate to be raised should remain undiminished. Let us endure and pay until we shall have returned to Specie Payment and funded all our Debt.

THE BROOKLYN TRIAL.

The trial in Brooklyn of the libel suit of Strong against Bennett was brought to a close yesterday. A bare synopsis of the proceedings has from day to day appeared in our columns; but we trust a full and careful report will yet be published. The intrinsic interest of the issue, the standing of the parties, and the incidental developments involved, demand such publication; but there are still further reasons. Judge Barnard presided with his accustomed dignity and ability, and did not seem to consider it may whisper to another on his right some brief narra his main function to shut out evidence offered in good faith and plainly calculated to justify the alleged it comes round to the first teller, who then declares libel; while the eminent counsel on either side were before all the story as he started it, and the story as it curred in the resolution of the Councilment to present a stand of colors to the 3th Regiment of Volunteers. An ordinance probabiliting the introduction of steam into sewers was preven a discourteous word was interchanged in any o their numerous and keen encounters: they discussed the law and the evidence; they did not be patter each | us of this game. We need not even wait to hear the other with represches and disparaging epithets. While they proved themselves lawyers, they did not forget hat they were gentlemen.

We may be able to speak further of this trial, though the pressure on our columns is fearful. Had not Congress been in session, we should have been strongly moved to report it verbatim. As we go to press we learn that the Jury has re-

turned a verdict of six cents damages for the plaintiff.

CARDOZO'S LAW.

We say no more than every observing man knows to be true when we asset that Ignerance and Intemperance are to-day the main pillars of the swindling fossil which miscalls itself the Democratic party. We mean precisely this-that if all voters were intelligent, while none were intemperate, the so-called Democratic party would stand no chance. Take any City, County, or Ward you please, and single out those among its voters who can't read and will get drunk, and nine-tenths of them are Democrats, even when the great mass of their neighbors are Repub

Hence, we must expect a pretty solid Democratic vote against such bills as Gen. Garfield's, establishing a National Bureau of Education, and against any bill which interposes obstacles to getting drunk. There are individuals in all parties friendly and adverse to Education and to Temperance; but no party, as such, can be expected to commit suicide, and the Democratic party cannot afford to have all men intelligent

Our City Judges, nominated by the grogshop machinery which has its focus in Tammany Hall, must favor the Liquor interest to the utmost. A judge who did otherwise would never receive another regular nomination; and, as all judges want to be reëlected, all who live in this City must evince unmeasured fealty to the Rum power.

One George W. Holt is a rumseller, and wants to continue such, knowing no easier way of making money. He has applied for and obtained a license from the new Board of Excise Commissioners; but he has also a license, not yet expired, from the old Board, and he claims a right to persist in selling under that in defiance of the restrictions of the new law. So he sues out an injunction before Judge Cardozo of our Court of Common Pleas, who 'yesterday decided that Holt's old license was a contract, which the State could not make void, and that therefore Holt had a right to go on selling under it, in defiance of the act of 1866. This is all the ground covered by the Judge's elaborate opinion, yet he proceeds at its

"Upon the grounds which I have thus stated, without elab-orating them further, or assigning other reasons which also convince my mind of its invalidity, I feel constrained to declare the act of April 14, 1866, excensionational and sholly void; and therefore the motion to continue the injunction must be -Comment were surperfluous. Cardozo has earned

the support of the law-defying Liquor interest, and is

The National Intelligencer saw fit to ask THE TRIB-

tolerably sure of a reëlection.

aly of representation of the People of the United States in the Senate thereof. We responded that, while we could not assent to The Intelligencer's procise programme, we would cheerfully agree to a modifi cation thereof which we suggested. Whereupon The World dips to, citing, with an air of triumph, that clause of the Federal Constitution which prescribes that

"No State shall, without its connect, to deprived of its equal auffrage in the Senate" and thereupon talks of "Greeley's knowledge of the

Constitution," asking-"Pray, inform us how this little obstacle into be over-

-The question, we presume, is addressed to The National Intelligencer; but how are we to account for the supererogatory rudeness and impertinence?

LIBRARIES.

We hope the Board of Aldermen will favor, as we believe the Councilmen are prepared to do, Councilman White's excellent proposition for a free public library. The grant of a site by the city authorities is all that is asked to render such a project a success in the opinion of its movers. There is sufficient wealth, benevolence, and public spirit in New-York to guarantee that an ample building will be erected and endowed when the city offers the people the ground to build upon. In proportion to its. size and population, New-York, though ranking as the third city in importance in the whole world, is singularly deficient in great public libraries. W have two respectable libraries—the Astor and the Mercantile-but neither, strictly speaking, is free or popular; comparable in variety to the general book repositories of London, or Boston's grand free library of 123,000 volumes. Our need of libraries for the people is so great that propositions of this kind are at all times privileged. We are, heades, in want of a large circulating library; publishers and the public would welcome it; and if some enterprising bookmen will give us such an institution, they will lay ample foundation for a long business prosperity.

We have been favored with a copy of an argument delivered in the United States District Court at Savannah, Ga., by the Hon. Henry S. Fitch, United States District-Attorney, on the constitutionality of the Test Oath. It strikes us as an extraordinary performance for an officer whose duty it is to uphold the laws of the Government which appointed him. We think such an officer is bound to show a decent respect to all branches of that Government, but Mr. Distriot-Attorney Fitch appears to think otherwise. He recognizes his obligation to support the law much as if he were undergoing a penalty which the law had prescribed, and while he argues coldly for the constitutionality of the act, prefaces his speech with such

"It requires a peculiar conformation of mind in any one reared under republican institutions and taught to love the liberality of under resublican institutions and inight to core the customy of republican laws, to contemplate such a legislative en siment as the one now before the Court with any degree of satisfaction. Although not so entitled, it has with startling quantimity been christened by both friend and foe, the Test Oath act. This is the verdict of the 'consensus homerum'-one of the cardinal rules of trutis. Test oaths have never been very favorably received by any people, much less a free and enlightened people. Their brief and fifful existence, whether judicially or historically considered, have not been flottering to either the wisdom or hanor of their authors. The most lenient judgment, I believe that has ever been conferred by public opinion against test ouths and their advocates, has been -philinion. "I doubt now whether there lives in this moonday of civilization a

ventleman was would consider an uncestral connection with that

This studied insult to the Congress which passed the Test Oath law might come naturally enough from a Rebel practitioner, or even from what Mr. District-Attorney Fitch calls the "full-voiced rhetoric of Mr. Reverdy Johnson's master-mouth." From a United States officer such language is unbecoming, and we submit that Mr. Fitch ought to have leave to take a retainer on that side which his feelings incline him to esponse. Among all the lawyers of Georgia, we are sure there must be some loyal and competent man who would make a good District-Attorney, and who would not think it necessary to apologize to a Rebel bar for enforcing a statute of the United States.

There is an amusement practiced in some companies by arranging individuals in a circle, so that one tive which is to be passed along in like manner until Conserve court to curse the Freedmen's Bureau, and the articles in some of the papers about them, remind accused parties while we compare the reports with the editorials. The shameful insinuations against Gen. Saxton ventured upon in the reports are transformed into gress assaults by the willing followers. So of humbler officers. In a paragraph of their last report, the Generals say that a Capt. Ketchum, serving under Gen. Saxton, gave a permit to a man to trade with the negroes on Sapelo Island, and that the man proved so bad as to pay the negroes in whisky and make trouble between them and their employers. Upon this a New-York Copper head journal, in an article elaborately abusing all the agents of the Bureau, tells of this one as " a seoun drelly" Capt. Ketchum, who, being allowed a permit by Gen. Saxton to trade with the negroes of Sapelo Island, paid them mainly in whisky, and thus sowed discontent with their employers. But we presume the journal in question repeated the story of the Generals at least as accurately as the Generals repeated the tales which a crowd of vindictive Rebels poured into their willing ears.

The following note indicates the retirement, at the close of the present Congress, of one of the most industrious, unassuming and useful members of the House-one who has served since 1855 with the hearty approval of his constituents and a steady growth in public confidence and appreciation. Though ie leaves the House wherein he has served so faithfully, we trust that his services are not to be lost to

It may be proper for me to say that I respectfully decline to be a candidate for reflection. Proud of my constituency, and profoundly sensible of their long-continued favor, it is right that my decision should be authoritatively announced in season for them to fix upon some one to be chosen as my successor. If I have been able in any degree to be useful in the public service, it is entirely due to the generous support of the people of the Second District of Vermont, who have honored me with six consecutive elections. In retiring from this post of honor, which I have faithfully endeavored to make the post of duty also, I tender to my friends and constituents the tribute of JUSTIN S. MORRILL. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, June 8, 1866,

Sir: I saw an article in your paper last Friday, stating that I asked the Senate to confirm Mr. Fleurot's nomination, and on that account he was not appointed. Now, Sir, permit me to say that I never in my life asked the Government of the United States for anything for my own family, much less for Mr. Fleurot, who is only an acquaintance like many others. I have borne with calmness the most fearful abuses and

calumnies; but I think now it is time to put a stop to them. I do not trouble myself about politics or politicians, or editors, or any such unkind, unfeeling people; yet, I have suffered greatly by them. What have I done against you editors, managers, etc. that I should be hunted down like a wild deer, on account

you like, perhaps he deserves it; but my aim has ever been to calm and pacify all violent feelings. You will oblige me by publishing these few lines. Yours respectfully, Hannierta A. Bannert.

of your feelings towards The Herald? Abuse the editor if

WASHINGTON.

Consideration of the Tax Bill in the Senate.

THE PERRSYLVANIA CONTESTED BUBGTION CARE.

MR. DAWSON ENTHLED TO HIS SEAL

THE HOUSE PASSES THE NEW ARMY BILL.

The Maximum Force About 50,000. A NUMBER OF PERSONAL PHILEF BILLS PASSED.

ERRORS IN THE MILEAGE REPORT.

Reorganization of the Treasury Department.

IMPORTATION OF THE RINDERPEST.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 21, 1864. THE TAX DILL.

The Senate went through 64 pages of the Tax bill to-day, which brought them to the 198th page, and the amendments to the Committee already given in this correspondence were generally sustained. The only important exception was the proposition to impose a tax of three per cent ad valorem on reapers, mowers, threshing machines, oorn shellers, wooden ware, mills for the manufacture of augar from sorghum, beets and corn, and machinery lriven by horse power. The House had exempted these articles, and the Senate decided also to exempt them against the recommendations of its Committee on Finance. To morrow the free list will be reached, and there will doubtless be no more animated discussions on the

proposed changes. THE REORGANIZATION OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT. The bill to reorganize the Treasury Department fixes the salaries of the Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury

the Controller, Commissioner of Customs, Treasurer, Solicitor Commissioner of Internal Revenue and Controller of the Cur rency at \$5,000; of Auditors, Register and Deputy Controller of Currency at \$4,000; of Deputy Treasurer and Principa Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue at \$3,500; of other Deputies at \$3,000; of the Chief Clerk and Supervising Architect at \$3,000; of Solicitor of Internal Revenue at \$4,000; of Assistant Architect and Chiefs of Divisions in the Office of the Secretary, at \$2,500; of Cashier of Interna! Revenue, and Secretary, at \$2,500; of Cashier in the Office of the Treasurer, at \$3,000; of Chiefs of Divinions of Banks, Issues, Redemptions and General Accounts in the Office of the Treasurer, \$2,500; of Chief-of Treasurer's Accounts, Loans and Correspondence, and of Tellers, \$2,400; of Messengers, \$1,200; of Assistant Messengers, \$900; of Female Clerks, \$720, (but \$1,000 may be given to one third and \$900 to another third; of General Superintendent of the Treasury Building, \$2,500; of the Captain of the Watch, \$1,200; of engineer in charge of heating apparatus, \$1,200; of foreman of laborers, \$1,000; of watchmen, \$000; and of firemen and laborers, \$720. The in crease of pay of clarks is effected by creating an additional class—the fifth—so that the clerks will be distributed among five classes instead of among four as at present—the fifth class to have a salary of \$2,940.

Senators Creswell and Riddle are both home sick. Quite a number of members are also at home. Gov. Pierpost and Gen. McClernand had interviews with the President to-day. Col. Taylor, one of the Tennessee members has gone into

Maryland to stump for the Radical ticket THE PRIZE PIGHTESS. The police have concluded that there is no law by which the prize fighters can be held, and so they are com

promising with them and their friends to get them to leave the city by releasing them from arrest. THE FENIAN BAID FROM BUFFALO.

The Hon. Roscoe Conkling to-day presented & lengthy petition from leading merchants and citizens of Buf-fuls, complaining that army officers without authority of law had virtually closed the port of Buffalo, and had interrupted communication with that city either by ferriage across Niagara River or by other public conveyances, and also by telegraph, and asking that a committee be sent to Buffelo to investigate the facts. The petition was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

THE FISHERIES. The Hon. John B. Alley has finally succeeded in consumating a contract with Canada, Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick, by which our fishermen are allowed to land and dry their fish for 50 cents per ton.

A PARDON. The President has ordered a pardon to be issued to Mary Blake, who was sentenced to pay a fine of \$500 and be imprisoned until the fine was paid, for keeping a house of ill-

THE PARIS EXPOSITION. The Senate agreed to the request of the House for a

Committee of Conference on the bill providing for the proper representation of the United States at the Peris Exposition PENSIONS. The present pension list of the United States is

about \$16,000,000 per annum, and it is estimated that the preposed changes will swell it to \$22,000,000. Should the widows and orphans of the soldiers of the War of 1818 be included, it will be at least \$35,000,000. One of the best features of the bill now before Congress is that which gives widows who now only receive \$8 per month, whether they have children or not an additional \$2 per month for each child. It is also proposed to extend the provisions of the pension law to officers missioned but not mustered in when killed, to those who died while absent on sick furlough, and to teamsters, wagoners,

artificers, hospital stewards, and all other enlisted men. IMPORTATION OF THE RINDERPEST.

The United States Consular Agent at Beyrout, Syria, forwards to the Department of State a letter from the United States Consul at Sidon informing him that the mer chants in that city are collecting throughout the country boses of animals to send to Europe and other countries, and, in con sideration of the fact that the cattle disease raged for some time in the districts thereabout, the Consul thinks it more than probable that among these collections the bones of infected cattle are also gathered; and in sending them they would comsequently carry the disease to the country to which they are exported. A copy of the above was sent to Surgeon General Barnes. He expressed the opinion that the importation of bones of castle which have died with the rinderpest or other infection is calculated to spread the disease and should be prohibited. This communication will be sent to the House Committee on Commerce for consideration, as there is now no law

to prevent the importation of bones. INTERNAL BEVENUE BEORIPTS.

The receipts from Internal Revenue sources solely for this fiscal year, to this date, amount to \$300,007,961. THE LATE HON. JAMES HUMPHREY.

It is probable that the death of the Hon. James Humphrey of New-York will be formally announced in Con-AUSTRIAN DECREE.

The imperial decree of the Emperor of Austria, for the protection of merchant vessels in time of war, has been officially communicated to the Department of State. It provides as follows:

vides as follows:

ARTICLE 1. Merchant vessels and their cargoes shall not, because they may belong to a country with which Austria is at war, be captured by Austrian ships of war, nor declared good prizes by Austrian price courts, while the hostile power observes reciprocity toward Austrian merchant vessels. The observance of reciprocity will be admitted until notice to the contrary, if like friendly treatment of Austrian vessels is guaranteed on the part of the hostile power, by the recognized principles of its legisl ition, or by its declarations made public before the beginning of hostilities.

Autricle 2. To merchant vessels which marry contraband of war or violate lawful blockades the provision of Article 1 has no application.

MAIL SERVICE

MAIL SERVICE. The mail transportation on the 1st day of July will far exceed that of any previous period under the Gover and with good reasons to believe better arranged for the convenience and interest of the people. Among the recent con-tracts is one for service from Vicksburg to New-Orleans, in suitable and safe steamboats. Twenty-five intermediate offices on this route will be supplied regularly three times a

BOUNTIES AND ALLOWANCES TO COLORED SOLDIERS. The President has approved the bill giving bounties to colored soldiers and pensioners, bounties and allowances to

INTER-STATE COMMUNICATIONS.

The President has also approved the bill to facilitate